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Lyocell / Tencel: Facts behind the Fiber

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What is Tencel Lyocell?

Tencel® is the brand name for a recently improved fabric from a fiber generically called lyocell. Under the "Textile, Wool, and Fur Labeling Acts" of the U.S. Government, man-made and natural fibers must be identified by their generic names. What this means according to U.S. law is that garment labels that say **Tencel®** should actually be labeled as **lyocell**. When you identify fiber content on a label, or in advertising, you must use the generic fiber name recognized by the Federal Trade Commission. A trademark name alone does not suffice. Of course, Tencel® is the commonly known name and few actually call the fabric by its generic name lyocell. We will use the proper generic name lyocell. Remember that Tencel® is just the brand name for a type of lyocell.

Lyocell is a natural, man-made fiber produced in an environmentally-friendly process from wood pulp that has become popular in clothing because it is absorbent and comfortable for wear, especially in conditions of high humidity. Lyocell also drapes attractively and is flattering in dresses and shirts.

Lyocell is stronger than cotton or regular viscose rayon and does not lose strength when wet as viscose rayon does. Lyocell stretches more than cotton, but less than viscose. It is often blended with cotton and/or polyester, mainly in woven fabrics, rather than knits. It is absorbent and comfortable for wear in conditions of high humidity because it is cellulosic which causes moisture to be wicked away from your skin. It is manufactured by a solvent spinning process, but the solvent is recycled so its manufacture is an environmentally friendly process compared to other rayons.

Regarding the production of manufactured fibers, a distinction should be made between cellulosic and non-cellulosic fibers. Four manufactured fibers - rayon, acetate, triacetate and lyocell - are cellulosic fibers. This means that one of the components used in their production is natural cellulose. Cellulose is wood pulp, generally obtained from trees. All of the remaining manufactured fibers are non-cellulosic, which means they are entirely chemically-based. Cellulose is the natural polymer that makes up the living cells of all vegetation. It is the most abundant and replenishing biopolymer on earth.

What are the properties of lyocell?

Lyocell breathes and washes like cotton, yet has the soft, fluid, natural draping qualities of rayon with a luxurious and refined look. Lyocell has many qualities and properties that make it an excellent fabric:

- **Comfortable.** It is soft, breathable, lightweight and comfortable with a feel similar to rayon.
- **Lasting.** It is shrink-resistant, durable and easy to care for. It is an exceptionally strong fiber when wet or dry.
- **Color rich.** Lyocell fibers are highly absorbent and bind well with dyes.
- **Easy to maintain.** Lyocell garments are easy to pack, resist wrinkling and dry quickly. Most are machine washable.
- **Eco-friendly.** Lyocell is made from the natural cellulose found in wood pulp and is biodegradable.

One of the interesting properties of lyocell is its potential to fibrillate. Fibrillation is where the wet fiber, through abrasive action, develops micro-fibrils (or tiny fibers) on its surface. By manipulating or controlling fibrillation, a variety

of different fabric finishes may be achieved. For example, the surface fibers of lyocell are often fibrillated to produce a luxurious, soft-touch fabric with a peach skin surface. Or, they can be not fibrillated to create a surface finish that has a subtle surface luster with excellent print definition and high tear and burst strength for woven and knitted fabrics.

Lyocell is often blended with other natural fibers such as wool, cotton, silk, flax and various manufactured fibers. When blended with other fibers it gives a wonderful sheen to the yarn and adds softness to many other fibers. Cotton blended with lyocell becomes stronger and wool/lyocell blends are more absorbent.

Lyocell was created to accept color more readily. It can be dyed from the palest tints through medium tones to vibrant, deep darks. Garments made from lyocell are inherently soft and smooth to the touch. The fabric crapes well in soft, gentle folds. Depending on the finishes applied during manufacturing, lyocell fibers can feel like silk, cotton or wool, and still maintain a washable quality.

How is lyocell made?

Most people assume that there are two general categories of fibers: natural ones, like cotton, wool and silk; and artificial ones synthesized out of petrochemicals like nylon and polyester. Lyocell falls somewhere in-between. The raw material for lyocell is cellulose, which is broken down chemically and reformed as fibers. Lyocell is more accurately described as a recovered or regenerated fiber.

Some have heralded lyocell as a new fiber that represents a milestone in the development of environmentally sustainable textiles. Lyocell is made from cellulose in wood pulp, which is harvested from tree-farmed trees. Cellulose is the natural polymer that makes up the living cells of all vegetation. The fiber is produced via an advanced 'closed loop' solvent spinning process, with minimal impact on the environment and economical use of energy and water. It uses a non-toxic solvent which is continually recycled during the production process. Production plant emissions into the air, from smokestacks, and water, from wastewater, are significantly lower in comparison to many other man-made fiber operations.

As with conventionally manufactured cotton fabric, there are many steps and processes involved in taking lyocell from fiber to fabric. The major steps are:

1. Creating a solvent solution from wood pulp
2. Spinning lyocell fiber from the solvent solution
3. Washing lyocell fiber to remove solvents
4. Drying fiber and producing yarns
5. Finishing to produce lyocell fabric

Let's examine each step more closely for the chemicals and processes used to determine how ecological lyocell is.

Step 1. Creating a solvent solution from wood pulp.

The cellulosic fibers (rayon, acetate, triacetate and lyocell) come from purified wood pulp, which first must be shredded and then dissolved. The manufacturing process for lyocell is based on the principle of direct solvent spinning. In contrast to common production processes, the cellulose in wood pulp does not need any prior chemical modification ("derivatization"), but it dissolves in a purely physical manner, just like sugar in water. The manufacturing process is characterized by almost completely closed solvent and water cycles. This reduces emissions significantly.

The wood pulp solution is produced in a straight solvation process by dissolving wood pulp at high temperatures and pressure in a non-toxic organic solvent solution of amine oxide, particularly N-methylmorpholine N-oxide, which is reclaimed and recycled in a "closed loop" spinning process conserving energy and water. Up to 99% of the solvent is recovered and reused. The wood pulp can come from a variety of sources, such as wood chips or even large rolls of paper that have been finely shredded, depending upon the manufacturer's technologies.

Amine oxide is an amphoteric surfactant widely used in cleaning and personal care products, usually in conjunction with other surfactants. "Surfactants" is a scientific name for surface-active soaps and cleaners. The major uses are in laundry and cleaning products, where it functions as a foam stabilizer, thickener and emulsifier, emulsifying and conditioning agent. Amine oxide biodegrades readily and completely under aerobic and anaerobic conditions and can be highly removed by conventional sewage treatment. The acute toxicity varies between 1.7 and 5.3 ppm and the chronic toxicity between 160 and 1100 ug/L. Amine oxides have been used in shampoo, bubble bath, and hand-soap formulations in conjunction with alkyl sulfates and olefin sulfonates.

Step 2. Spinning lyocell fiber from the solvent solution

Before being formed into fibers, the fiber-producing substance for all manufactured fibers is in a thick liquid state. In the spinning process this liquid is forced through a spinneret, which resembles a large shower head. "Spinnerettes" is

the same term used for the silk-producing organs on spiders and caterpillars and their precise design and manufacture is critical to the successful formation of filaments.

A spinneret can have from one to literally hundreds of tiny, finely machined holes in a steel plate. The size of the holes varies according to the size and type of the fiber being produced. These holes are called denier. Unlike natural fibers, manufactured fibers can be extruded in different thicknesses. This is called denier. Denier is a term you may have heard, and essentially relates to the fineness of the fiber filament. For example, a twelve (12) denier monofilament is commonly used in sheer pantyhose, and a circular double-knit is about 140-denier.

The clear, viscous resultant solution is filtered and extruded into an aqueous bath of dilute amine oxide, and coagulated into fiber form. This process does not involve any direct chemical reaction and the diluted amine oxide is purified and reused. This makes for a completely contained process fully compatible with all environmental regulations.

Step 3. Washing lyocell fiber to remove solvents.

The fiber is then washed before it is dried and twisted or spun into yarns, which are woven or knitted into fabrics and garments.

No chemical intermediates are formed during the solvent and spinning processes, the minimal product byproduct waste and wastewater are not hazardous, and energy consumption is low. This is the rationale for calling lyocell a man-made fiber that is natural in origin.

Step 4. Drying fiber and producing yarns.

When the filament dries or solidifies, it forms what is called a continuous filament fiber. Many continuous filaments of specific thicknesses collected in a large bundle called a "tow". A tow may contain over a million continuous filaments. The tow bundle is then crimped, in much the same way a curling iron is used to crimp a woman's hair, and is then mechanically cut into staple fibers, usually ranging in length from 1 to 8-1/2 inches, depending how they are to be used.

Strands of continuous filament fibers are then twisted together to form a continuous filament yarn, which is then woven or knit into fabric.

Step 5. Finishing to produce lyocell fabric.

Due to the nature of lyocell to fibrillate and take dyes poorly, the finishing process is more complicated and takes longer than for other cellulose fabrics. Lyocell fiber has a relatively low surface energy, which makes it difficult for dyes to bind to it. As we have seen with other fibers, the dyeing processes can have a large environmental impact and greatly affect the wearability of the garment, especially for those with chemical sensitivities.

Another characteristic of lyocell that is often treated chemically during the fabric manufacturing process is tendency of lyocell to fibrillate or "pill". One method to control fibrillation in lyocell is to treat the fabric with an enzyme that attacks cellulose fibers. Many home laundry detergents contain a similar enzyme designed to keep cotton looking newer longer and colors brighter; the cotton symbol is used on these detergent boxes. This enzyme dissolves the split-end hairs from the fiber surface. The fiber is then washed and agitated again. Some secondary fibrillation will occur which produces a fabric that looks sand-washed or like suede. The resulting fabric is similar in texture and drape to sueded silk or sueded rayon found in fashion apparel. Fabrics processed this way can usually be machine washed and line dried successfully. Tossing these fabrics in the dryer with a damp towel for a few minutes when dry or almost dry will restore the softness and drape. This approach to processing uses the tendency to fibrillate to advantage to create a sand-washed textured fabric. The enzyme is washed out and becomes part of the waste water that must be treated.



Another alternative to preventing fibrillation is chemical treatments in the last step of fiber and fabric processing. Fabrics processed this way can successfully be machine washed and tumble dried. These fabrics will generally have a smooth surface, such as chino for slacks and jackets, as well as knits for both hosiery and sweaters. Fabrics labeled as Lyocell® A-100 have been treated with this process. The environmental impact is that additional chemicals are added to the manufacturing process and become part of the waste treatment process ... and problem.

Thickeners of CMC or starch type thickeners are often added to lyocell to prepare the fabric for weaving. If reactive dyestuffs are used in the dyeing process, the dyestuffs will react to the thickeners so that the dyeing depth of the fiber surface becomes low or uneven dyeing occurs.

The desizing and scouring processes typically require a bath in enzymatic desizing agents and the use of sodium carbonate. The crumpling process is added with a dye bath lubricant. Additional enzymatic treatments and strength loss inhibitors are often required to remove fibrillations caused by the crumpling process. After enzymatic treatment, the enzyme should be deactivated by raising the temperatures to more than 70°C and making the pH weakly alkaline by adding sodium carbonate. If the enzyme remains within the structure of lyocell fiber, the color yield of the fiber will decrease, and furthermore uneven dyeing may occur.

The processes for dyeing lyocell are also complicated and involve a larger number of steps and chemicals than for natural fibers. The pH and temperature must be carefully controlled depending upon the dyeing process to create an even dyeing and to prevent fibrillation. Multifunctional reactive dyestuffs are commonly used.

Fibrillation in Lyocell Fibers.

A better understanding of the lyocell fiber may help explain the variation in care methods. A unique property of lyocell is that the fibers "fibrillate" when wet and are mechanically agitated, like you would get in a washing machine. When the fibers get wet, they swell and become almost "boardy." Fibrillation is the peeling back or splintering of the fiber ends to form tiny "hairs" on the surface. Think of each fiber as a banana. Small fibrils or sections of the fiber splinter and pull away like a banana peel. These surface fibers mat together and detract from the appearance of the finished fabric. Fibrillation can be handled by preventing it from happening or by using it to advantage.

Fabrics made from lyocell that is not specially treated to prevent fibrillation are usually labeled as "dry clean only." Reduced moisture and agitation during dry-cleaning prevent fibrillation. Garments made this way should perform satisfactorily if care recommendations are followed.

Is lyocell ecologically important?

Lyocell is claimed to be a natural, man-made fiber whose manufacturing is environmentally friendly. The raw material for lyocell comes from wood pulp from trees grown on managed tree farms where replanting rates exceed usage or from low-grade recycled paper. The solvent to digest the wood pulp is toxic but about 99% is recovered and recycled. Waste products in the air and water from the manufacturing process are minimal and considered harmless. Lyocell fiber is eco-friendly since products made from it can be recycled and lyocell is biodegradable because it is a cellulosic fiber; however it will not break down completely if it is disposed of in a landfill. Products made from lyocell can be recycled, incinerated, or digested in sewage. The fiber will degrade completely in just eight days.



Wood is the most significant replenishable raw material. If forestry work is conducted with care, wood offers the advantage of a very low water consumption and space can be put to optimum use compared to other natural substances. This means that cellulose can be extracted with a high content and the minimum use of extraction agents.

The process to manufacture lyocell fiber is in fact very nearly a closed loop process in which bleach is not required. Bleach is commonly required in fabric manufacturing, especially for cotton. For this reason high quality lyocell products contain no free chlorine and are sold as so-called "TCF - products". The European Union awarded this process the Environmental Award 2000 in the category "technology for sustainable developments".

So we see that the manufacturing of lyocell fiber does environmental and ecological benefits. Most of concern about lyocell comes from the heavy use of chemicals to turn lyocell fiber into garments. Tencel is probably not appropriate for those with Multiple Chemical Sensitivities.

What do we offer that is made from lyocell?

At LotusOrganics.com, we offer a few select garments that are lyocell /Tencel blends. We have tried to find manufacturers that use lyocell that has been lightly treated and undyed. Your thoughts and comments about lyocell and lyocell garments would be greatly appreciated. You can email us at CustomerService@LotusOrganics.com. Also, your feedback on the usefulness of this article would be greatly appreciated.

You can check out the following items:

Raglan Zip Cardigan

Hemp-Tencel Blouse



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TENCEL®-FIBERSTORY THE NEW AGE FIBER

THE NEW AGE FIBER

TENCEL® heralds the beginning of a new age in fiber technology. Completely natural, TENCEL® is Lenzing Fibers' brand name for lyocell. A major break-through was made with the development of the unique microfibril structure of this fiber. TENCEL®, made from wood pulp cellulose, offers a unique combination of the most desirable properties of man made and natural fibers: soft as silk, strong as polyester, cool as linen, warm as wool and as absorbent as cotton. Quite simply a "break-through" fiber.

TENCEL® - The "Break-Through-Fiber"

4000 E.C.	3000 E.C.	2600 E.C.	2000 E.C.	1000	NOW
WOOL	COTTON	SILK	LINEN	POLYESTER VISCOSE	TENCEL®

THE DAWNING OF A NEW AGE

Water, most vital for life, is managed uniquely by TENCEL®'s properties. TENCEL® absorbs excess liquid and quickly releases it again into the atmosphere. The true nature of TENCEL® can be found in this perfect interaction. If that does not constitute the dawning of a new age, then what does?



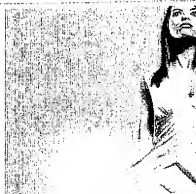
TENCEL® Polyester

Nanofibrils are the key to the performance possibilities of TENCEL®. The unique technology of nanofibrils allows the production of textiles, which, until now, could only be dreamed of. This is the first cellulose fiber to use this nano technology. Controlled and regular arrangement of nanofibrils in the TENCEL® fiber leads to new functional properties. The nanofibrils are hydrophilic and optimize absorption of moisture with excellent cooling properties.

Natural cooling
Nanofibrils
Outstanding moisture management
Inhibits bacteria growth

A Perfect Symbiosis

Moisture transport as a result of nano technology. In contrast to synthetic fibers, with reduced wicking properties, TENCEL® offers unique moisture transport. The completely new nano technology of TENCEL® supports this natural fiber property, guaranteeing optimum conditions for the skin. The illustration shows that in contrast to cotton and polyester fibers, the TENCEL® controls and regularly absorbs moisture. Also TENCEL® absorbs 50 % more moisture than cotton. By contrast polyester does not absorb moisture.



PRESS RELEASES

September 24, 2008
**ProModal® - combi-fiber
providing softness and
performance**

For Lenzing 2008 is the Modal year of innovation. After presenting MicroModal® AIR in the spring of this year, another innovative Modal variant is now being launched on the market - ProModal®. Once again Lenzing is demonstrating its leading innovative power.

August 25, 2008
**Lenzing Group: Fiber price
increases as from Q4**

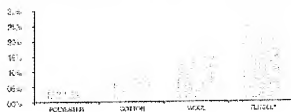
Against the background of continued high energy, raw material and chemical costs Lenzing Group sees itself forced to raise the fiber prices in the fourth quarter of 2008.



The water is colored in blue

A Comparison provides you with Reassurance

MOISTURE VAPOR MANAGEMENT WITH EXTREME AIR HUMIDITY



Moisture transport is determined by climate. Depending upon climate conditions, TENCEL® either absorbs or releases moisture. Compared to other fibers, TENCEL® features the highest moisture absorption-rate: with air humidity at 65 %, TENCEL® still has unused capacity to absorb moisture from the skin.

The graph shows the increase of moisture in a textile when the textile is moved from a relative humidity of 65% to a relative humidity of 100%. The moisture refers to the weight of the dry textile.

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TENCEL® - THE SKIN SENSOR

The skin is the largest human respiratory organ. Human skin acts as a protective shell, regulates body temperature and maintains water balance. TENCEL® supports these body functions acting like a second skin.



Perceptibly better

A subjective feeling of well-being depends considerably on moisture absorption and on surface structure of the fibers. Rougher fibers can lead to skin irritation. The extremely smooth surface of TENCEL® feels soft and pleasant to the skin. The reason for the fine surface of the fiber is low fiber stiffness.

TENCEL® Cotton

- Smooth fiber structure
- Temperature control
- Irritation free
- Suitable for sensitive skin

TENCEL® for sensual Smoothness

Smoothness across the board. A comparison of the fiber surfaces makes the difference patently obvious. TENCEL® fiber has a smoother and more supple surface than wool or cotton. Wool tends to have a scaly surface, while cotton is irregular and rough.



Reassuring Results for Sensitive Skin

TENCEL® is a godsend for anyone with sensitive skin. The combination of a smooth fiber surface and excellent moisture absorption creates a positive environment for healthy skin, making TENCEL® ideal for anyone with sensitive skin.

According to recent dermatological studies, wearing clothing made of TENCEL® significantly improves comfort and promotes a feeling of well being." (Dermatological study of the textile compatibility of TENCEL®, 2004, Univ.-Prof. Dr. T.L. Diepgen, Heidelberg, Germany) Also, TENCEL® is chemical free, an important factor for sensitive skin and another asset in comparison to other fibers of a natural origin.

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COMPLETELY NATURAL HYGIENE

When it comes to hygiene and the growth of bacteria, the inherent and natural properties of TENCEL® deliver a variety of benefits for sensitive skin.



TENCEL® does not give bacteria a chance to grow. Bacterial growth is prevented in a completely natural way. The perfect moisture management of the fiber is the key. When moisture is produced it is directly absorbed from the skin and transported to the inside of the fiber. Thus no water film is produced on the skin where bacteria could grow.

TENCEL® Synthetics

- Bacterial growth reduction
- Moisture vapor transport
- Chemical free
- Itiration free

Eliminates Environment for Bacterial Growth

When it comes to water absorption capacity, TENCEL® is definitely superior to other fibers. Bacterial growth was observed in various fibers, and TENCEL®, with its rapid absorption of moisture and high absorption capacity proved most effective in inhibiting growth.

With no Chemical Additives whatsoever

The result demonstrates that TENCEL® is the most naturally hygienic fiber. TENCEL® prevents the growth of bacteria naturally without the addition of chemical additives. With synthetic fibers on the other hand, the growth of bacteria increases 2000 fold in comparison to TENCEL®.

TEXTURE EFFECTS



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MULTI DIMENSIONAL TENCEL®

TENCEL® knows no limits. TENCEL® can be manipulated in a creative manner to produce a diversity of fabric aesthetics. Manipulating or controlling fibrillation produces a wide variety of fabrications, from suede-like or peach touch surfaces to a clean, smooth silky touch. Depending on the form of processing employed, very fine hairs form on the surface of the fiber to a greater or lesser extent.



decided

fibrillated *Peach
Skin-Effect*

TENCEL® with Multitouch. Looks ranging from rugged denim in casual wear to silky peachskin surfaces are all possible in TENCEL® by manipulating the fibrils - very fine hairs found on the outer fibers. As with silk, this fibrillation is responsible for the

pleasant and soft hand of TENCEL® fabrics. * A non-fibrillating form of TENCEL® is also available (TENCEL® LF and TENCEL® A 100)

- Variety of looks
- Controllable fibrillation
- Numerous processing variants
- High tenacity

Endless Possibilities

TENCEL® has an extensive fiber portfolio which include filling and micro fiber variants. TENCEL® FILL is the answer to the search for a natural filling material for bedding. The excellent moisture management guarantees a pleasant and dry climate as you sleep. Moreover, TENCEL® regulates the temperature when sleeping.

TENCEL® MICRO, a very fine and smooth fiber type, completes the portfolio. The silky feel of TENCEL® MICRO is a guarantee of outstanding comfort.

Variety Rules

TENCEL® offers a variety of styling possibilities. Fabrics with natural elongation and recovery properties can be created using innovative techniques without having to use elastomeric fibers.

The high tenacity of TENCEL® in both a wet and dry state increases the dimensional stability of the end product. Even a small percentage of TENCEL® in the yarn or fabric makes textiles particularly durable.



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PROGRESS IS ONE OF NATURE'S SPECIALITIES

The future belongs to TENCEL®. The production of TENCEL® is revolutionary. The production process is based on a solvent spinning process. It represents the greatest achievement in cellulose fiber technology. The closed loop circuit recycling the solvent is what makes this process revolutionary. The solvent is recovered up to 99.5 % and the emissions, which remain, are decomposed in adapted biological purification plants. The manufacturing process was awarded the "European Award for the Environment" by the European Union.



Environmentally friendly process
Closed circuit production
No emissions
Numerous awards

100 % Organic

The basis is a natural raw material. TENCEL® is extracted from wood pulp and is 100 % biodegradable. The wood used comes from tree farms that practice sustainability. Wearing TENCEL® makes you feel good.



TENCEL® Awards

Production



TENCEL® has received numerous awards for its environmentally friendly manufacturing process.

Raw material

Wood is a replenishable raw material. For TENCEL® only wood from tree farms which practice sustainability is used.

Textile application



The TENCEL® fiber can be used in a wide range of applications and contains no toxic substances. This purity makes it suitable for baby's wear as well as adults.

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INNOVATION FROM START TO FINISH

Sheer brilliance. The know how of specialists from Lenzing is available to the entire textile chain. Experts from Lenzing oversee fiber from the yarn to the end product. Our extensive Lenzing fiber and textile laboratory and commercial equipment is in place to support the industry and develop customized solutions for our customers.



Success through innovation. The TENCEL® trade name stands for innovation. The research team at Lenzing constantly discovers new and natural fiber properties and innovative applications in the clothing and home textile sector. The potential of the fiber is far from being exhausted.

Service from the yarn to the end product
Quality testing
Global merchandising
Swing ticket program

Discerning Demands

Lenzing supports its customers with a range of different marketing activities. In particular the Swing Tickets Service guarantees communication directly with the end consumer. After examining the fabric quality, quality seals are made available to garment manufacturers for their products.

Active around the Globe

Lenzing is prominent at international textile fairs. Global innovations and technical advances for TENCEL® are regularly presented by Lenzing professionals. The Lenzing Show booth serves as a communication platform for informational exchange within the textile chain. As an additional service, experts from Lenzing also conduct seminars on the latest trends in colors and fabrics. There is always a good reason to visit the Lenzing booth.

The right Location

Lenzing supports its customers with an integrated marketing approach including trade advertising, co-op advertising, public relations, and special events. A global merchandising team, knowledgeable in the supply chain, assists both brands and retailers in securing Lenzing products. In this respect, the Sourcing Centers in New York, Shanghai and Hong Kong offer valuable support with their comprehensive resources.



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TENCEL® - THE UNIVERSAL FIBER

Titer/dtex (cut length/mm)	Standard	1.3 (38)
		1.4 (38)
		1.7 (38/51)
		2.2 (50)
	MICRO	0.9 (34)
		0.9 (34) LF
	LF	1.3 (38)
		2.2 (50)
		0.9 (34)

A 100	1.4 (38)
	3.0 (75 B/988)
FILL	2.3 (15)
	6.7 (22/32)
	6.7 (60)

Strength	cN/tex	37
Elongation	%	13
Strength in wet state	cN/tex	30
Elongation in the wet state	%	15
BISFA Modul	cN/tex/5%	10

Based on 1.3 dtex TENCEL® (38)

← 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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Lenzing Modal®

Lenzing Viscose®

Lenzing FR®



SETS THE INDUSTRY STANDARD

As a result of ongoing research and the continuing development of fiber quality, the Lenzing group has made a name for itself as a leading manufacturer of cellulose fibers.

QUALITY AS A STANDARD

Lenzing has been producing Viscose, the first generation cellulose fiber, for almost 70 years. The knowledge it has acquired in Viscose production is reflected in the superb quality of Lenzing Viscose®, quality which now sets the standard for the textile industry today.

VALUABLE SUSTAINABILITY

But it isn't only quality that plays a major role. Lenzing also gives priority to environmental protection and sustainability. The various chemical and waste products which result from the production process are recycled or sold. One example is xylose which is used as a sweetener by the food industry.

Lenzing's contributions to environmental protection and sustainability have been marked with the European Environmental Award.

CLASSIC ALL ROUND

Lenzing Viscose® is used for classic, summer clothing with a soft, flowing look. For knitwear, it is blended with polyester to introduce a natural aesthetic and breathability.



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